

A N
HISTORY
O F T H E
Transactions
Betwixt the Crown of
ENGLAND
And the States of the
NETHERLANDS.

Since they first began to be a
Republique, to this Day.

*Shewing the most remarkable Occurrences not onely betwixt them and
the Spanyards, and how far the English Engaged in their Defence,
but also all the Chief Proceedings betwixt them and the English, both
in matters of War and Trade.*

L O N D O N,

Printed by Thomas Mabb for Edward Thomas at the Adam
and Eve in Little Brittain, 1664.

A N
HISTORY

OF THE

Translations

Between the Crown of

ENGLAND

And the States of the

NETHERLANDS

Since they first began to be a

Republic, to this Day.

Showing the most remarkable Occurrences not only betwixt them and
the Crown, but also the several Differences betwixt them
in their Wars, and the several Differences betwixt them and the English
in matters of War and Trade.

LONDON,

Printed by Thomas and John Sturges, at the Sign of the
and are in this manner, 1681.

To the Reader.

(and not in a Multiplying Glass) the great kindnesses the DUTCH have from time to time received of the ENGLISH; And on the other side, how unthankfull the DUTCH have been for them. What my performance hath been herein, I shall neither Extenuate nor Exalt, leaving every Reader, to judge as he best pleases; But this let me tell thee, if thou beest a True ENGLISH MAN, thou canst not but in reading it, very much resent the Injuries and Affronts which the ENGLISH have continually received from that Nation. I shall not add hereunto by way of Aggravation, nor reflect upon the Visitation of the Almighty so heavy now upon them; no lest thou add of some saying of the Pestilence at AMSTERDAM in one Week: A True ENGLISH Nature, as he hates Ingratitude, so doth he scorn to insult over Men in misery. My Prayers therefore shall be, that the Almighty would be pleased to remove his heavy band of Visitation from them; and that they would call to mind the great Benefits they have received from the ENGLISH, and that Ingratitude is the worst of Vices.

A True Lover of his Countries
Honour, W. W.



*An History of the Transactions be-
twixt the Crown of England, and
the State of the Netherlands,
since they first began to be a Re-
publique.*

*Shewing the great benefits they have received
from the English, and their many neglects
therein.*



TO begin with the first Rise of the
Netherlandish State, who knows
not with what Tenderneſſe, and
upon what Terms they were firſt
taken into the boſome of Queen
Elizabeth; for after the Death of
Charles King of Caſtile, Aragon, &c.
and Lord of Belgium, a Prince of great Magnanimity
and Puiſſance: Philip the ſecond his Son ſucceeded

B

him,

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him, who transported with Ambition, and a Catholick Zeal, (the Reformation of Religion beginning then to grow to some strength in that Country) he resolved to subject them to his will and pleasure: These Countries at that time, by the favour of former Princes enjoyed very large Privileges and Immunities, of which, for the better illustrating the matter, we shall give you the heads of some of the chief: 1. That the Prince should

Dr. Heylin's
Microcosme
of the Netherlands.

place no Stranger amongst them with Jurisdiction over their Estates and Persons in Offices of War, or Justice. 2. The Prince could give nothing to the Clergy: Nor 3. levie any Subsidies without the States of the Country; with several other Prerogatives, too many here to recite. These large Privileges King *Philip* thought too good for so mean a people as he esteemed them to be, besides his Zeal to the Church of *Rome*, from which they now were falling: He therefore resolved to reduce them by *Spanish Rhetorick* (*viz. the Sword and Cannon*) and to that purpose sent the Duke of *Alva* with a puissant Army to be his Vice-Roy amongst them, giving him Commission to place and displace at his pleasure, and to Execute any that he found opposite to his designs; who having settled himself in the Government, quickly deprived them of their large Liberties, by taking away all Authority from the ordinary Courts of Justice, and Erecting new Consistories; Several of the Peers he Condemned and put to Death, of which the two chief, were the Counts of *Horn* and *Born*, whom he beheaded.

Gar-

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Garrisons of *Spaniards* he placed throughout all their Cities and Villages, built up diverse Castles, and by Force Exacted of them the twentieth part of the Fruits of the Earth, and the tenth of Movables upon every Alienation: He also brought in the *Bloody Inquisition*, and did behave himself so Tyrannically, that the People were indeed truly miserable.

Yet some there were that scaped his hands, of which number was the Prince of *Orange*, and Count *Lodowick* his Brother, who endeavoured what they could in Defence of their Country, though not with such fortunate Successes as they expected, for though notwithstanding many Papists as well as Protestants joyned with them (it being a War of State and not of Religion) yet Duke *Alva* was so Potent, they could not perform much that was considerable.

Not long after Duke *Alva* (whose Tyrannies had made him justly odious) was called home, and *Don Lewis de Requesens* was appointed Governour in his stead; During whose Rule many of the *Nether-lands* abandoned their Country, some flying into *Germany*, others into *France*; but the greatest part of them into *England*: After his Death, the Prince of *Orange*, and his party began to recover some strength and courage; But quickly after, *Don John* of *Austria*, the Naturall Son of the Emperour *Charles* the fifth was sent Governour, with a very large Commission, and great Authority; With this *Don John*, Queen *Elizabeth* often Negotiated

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on the behalf of the *Netherlands*, who promised fair although it proved but meer dissimulation, which she well understood, though she seemed to take no great notice of it, and therefore to countertermine him, she underhand cherished the *Netherlands* as much as she could without breach of Peace with *Spain*, and permitted (if not sent) many *English* to go over to their aid; amongst whom was *John Norris*, second Son to the Lord *Norris*, *Henry Garendisb*, and *Thomas Morgan* Colonels, with several other Eminent Persons, who performed many notable Services to their eternal Honour and Renown.

But *Don John*, whose ambition first gaped for the Kingdome of *Tuness*, and afterwards for that of *England*, by the Marriage of the Queen of *Scots*, then Heir to the Crown, being disappointed of his aspiring thoughts, died as it is conceived of meer grief; in whose room was *Alexander Farness* the Prince of *Parma* made Governour of the *Netherlands* by the King of *Spain*, under whose Government the People were brought into worse case then ever; so that perceiving themselves too weak to deal with so potent an Enemy they began to consult, to whose Protection they had best to betake themselves; and first they declare by their writings directed to all people, that *Philip* of *Spain* was fallen from the Government, and therewith imposed an oath upon the People never to return again to the *Spanish* Obedience. This done, they Elected *Francis* Duke of *Anjou*, Heir Apparent to the *French* Crown, and then

Martin continued in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

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then in great hopes of Marrying *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, to be their Lord, who being settled in his Government, and made at *Antwerp* Duke of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Lorraine*, he presently gave free leave for the Exercise of the Romish Religion, to as many as would swear fealty to him, and abjure the King of *Spain*'s Authority, intending rather to settle a Tyranny in himself, then to drive it from the *Spaniards*; and to this purpose, to strengthen himself, he attempts the strong City of *Antwerp*, put his Men into the Town, but it was by the Valour of the *Burgers* shamefully repulsed; the shame of this Ignoble Enterprize, together with some other disgraces, took such an impression upon him, as soon after he died with grief. At that time was the State of the *Netherlands*, by the invention of some quick wits, thus described in this Hyrogliphick; a Cow represented the body of *Belgium*, there stood the King of *Spain* kicking her, the Queen of *England* feeding her, the Prince of *Orange* milking her, and the Duke of *Anjou* plucking her by the tayle, but she bewrayed his fingers.

Dr. Hylin
of Belgium.

During the unfortunate Government of this Duke, the Prince of *Parma* prevailed mightily, being victorious in all places where he came, especially after the Death of *William* Prince of *Orange*, who was treacherously slain by a shot of a Pistol; So that now the State of the *Hollanders* was truly miserable, having none to Lead them, none to Protect them, and desperate of pardon from their own Prince : Tryal they had made of other Pro-

notions, but found them to mind their own profit, more then theirs. ^W *England* was now the only Sanctuary they had left to fly unto, to the Queen whereof they humbly sue for Ayd and Protection, proffering her the Sovereignty of their Provinces, and earnestly beseeching her to receive into her Patronage, the poor distressed States. Great debate was in the Council about it, whether it was

Martin con-
tinued.

meet to receive them into Protection or no; some were very much against it, accounting them no better then Disloyal to their Lawful Sovereign, and therefore unworthy of Assistance; besides the ill president to succeeding Princes, to countenance Disloyalty, though under never so specious pretences. Others were of a contrary opinion, that it was good to Receive and Aid them, least the *Spaniards* first conquering them, might with the more ease annoy *England*; Besides, it was alledged the Title that the Queen had to the Sovereignty of these Provinces, as being generally descended from *Edward* the Third, and *Philip* his Wife, who was Sister, and (as some report) Heir to *William* Earle of *Hainault*, *Holland* &c. Then if *Margaret* from whom the right of *Spain* is derived, were the Daughter of *Earle William*, then was our Queen to succeed after *Philip* who was reigned; if that *Margaret* were (as many report) his younger Sister, then was our Queen the undoubted Heir; her predecessors *Phillippa* being *Earle Williams* Eldest Sister, &c.

These

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These things the Queen heard with great patience, but refused at first to take them into protection, much less to exercise Sovereignty over them. But having intelligence that the Prince of Orange had taken the strong Town of *Amber*, and proceeded still on with admirable success; she looking with the eyes of pity on the distressed State of these poor *Netherlands*, who were now as it were, expiring, and giving up the Ghost; she at last condescended to take them into protection: in doing which, as the King of *Sweden* said, she did as it were, take the Crown from her head, and lay it to stake on the doubtful chance of War, the whole World standing amazed at her valour, that by this Act durst as it were proclaim open War against the most potent Monarch in *Europe*, in which she must of necessity expend a world of wealth, besides the loss of many a gallant *Englishman*, and all this for an unthankful Nation, who were no sooner warm but they shewed their sting, and proved the onely great vexation (because deceitful friends) to that excellent Lady, who in those Infant days was both Mother and Nurse of their ungrateful Republick.

Maria.

Now the conditions of the League betwixt the Queen and the States, were these, *The Queen shall send to the united Provinces a supply of five thousand Foot and a thousand Horse under a sufficient General of quality and experience; and shall pay them during the War: which money the States when there is a peace shall pay back again: namely, the first year of the Peace, the expenses of the*

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the first years War, and the residue within four years after. The mean time the Queen shall have in Caution or Pledge delivered up Flushing, the Fort of Ramekins, and the Town of Briell, with the two Neighbouring Forts. The Governours of those places shall exercise no Rule over the Inhabitants, but the Garrison Souldiers onely, who shall pay all manner of Taxes and Impositions as well as the Inhabitants. Those places upon payment of the money shall be given up to the States, and not to the King of Spain, or any other Enemy. The Governour and two other English, whom the Queen shall nominate, shall be entertained into the States Privy Council. The States shall make no League or Confederacy without the Queens priuity: nor she, but the States shall be made first acquainted, &c. This agreement as it was very acceptable to all the Netherlanders, so in most especial manner to those of Zeland, who were so overjoyed thereat, that to continue the memory thereof to all posterity, they coined money with the figure of a Lyon recovering himself out of the Floods, and this Inscription on the one side, *Luctor & Emergo*; and on the other this, *Antiore Deo, favente Regina.*

In prosecution of this agreement, soon after were those Cautionary Towns delivered unto the English. Over Flushing and the Castle of Ramekins, was that deservedly honoured Gentleman, Sir Philip Sidney made Governour. Not long after were great Forces sent over under the Command of the Earl of Leicester, who went thither in great pomp and glory, accompanied with the Earl of Essex, the Lords Audley and North, Sir William Russell, Sir R. Baker

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Sir Thomas Shirley, Sir Arthur Bassett, Sir Walter Waller, Sir Gerrard Clifton, and other renowned Knights, besides five hundred Gentlemen, many of whom spent their dearest lives in defence of those people, whose great unworthiness hath since demonstrated to the World how unworthily they have deserved such blood to be spilt, without whom they could not have subsisted.

But before we proceed any further in these Wars, it will not be amiss to shew the Noble disposition and candour of Queen Elizabeth, that what she did was not out of ambition, nor avaritious ends, but onely meer pity and commiseration of the distressed condition of those miserable people. For having had knowledge how the States-General had by Patent committed to the Earl of Leicester the high Command and absolute Authority over the United Provinces, with the Titles of Governour, and Captain General of Holland, Zealand, and the Confederate Provinces, and how he was guarded with a great Retinue, and saluted by all persons with the Title of his Excellency, she forthwith to signify her displeasure thereof, sent Letters to the States-General, wherein she thus expos-
tulateth: That to her great disparagement, they had
reposed upon the Earl of Leicester her Subject, the absolute
Command over the United Provinces without her privity,
when as she her self had utterly denied it, and by her De-
claration had given the whole Christian World to know
that she affected no Dominion or Sovereignty in the Low-
Countries, but onely lent her aid to poor distressed persons.

Martins
Contin.

C

And

And therefore willed them to direct the Earl of Leicester of that absolute Authority, whose bounds she had set him: not because she took not their Cause to heart, which by all means she would maintain, but onely to make provision for her Honour, which she esteemed more precious then her life.

But to return the English being there, loved not to lyidle, but performed many gallant Services worthy their Name and Nation; particularly that Honour of Chivalry, gallant Sir Phillip Sidney, who upon a sudden onset, took in the strong Town of *Arkel in Flanders*; but in the full Curreir of his Victories, encountring with a party of the Enemies near *Zurphen*, he was unfortunately shot in the thigh, and five and twenty days after died in the flower of his Age, whose death caused a general lamentation amongst all sorts of people: he being a Gentleman in whom were comprised all Vertues and Valours that could be expected to recide in man. His Funerals were afterwards solemnized in sumptuous manner at *S. Pauls Church in London*. Both Universities made Funeral Verses upon him, and *New College in Oxford* framed an elegant Trophie to his Honour. *James King of Scotland* made his Epitaph, which is yet preserved in a Table in the Cathedral Church of *S. Paul*, containing these Verses:

Wearers
Funeral
Monument.

England, Netherland, the Heavens and the Arts,
All Soldiers and the World, have made six parts

of

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*Of the Noble Sidney, for none will suppose
That a small heap of stones can Sidney mislose.
England hath his Body, for she is dead;
Netherland his Blood, in her defence shed;
The Heavens his Soul, the Arch his Fame;
All Souldiers the grief, the World his good Name.*

But notwithstanding the loss of this and many other gallant men, with divers notable Achievements performed by the *English*, yet the *Dutchmen* were of such layish tongues, that they ceased not to rail on their Defenders with many reviling and opprobrious speeches; and at last so far prevailed with Queen Elizabeth that Leicester was called home; who at his departure gave some pieces of Gold to several of his friends, upon one side whereof was his own picture, on the other, a few wandering Sheep, and a Dog leaving them, but looking backward by the Dog these words, *Enihus desero*; by the Sheep these, *Non gregem, sed ingratos*.

The States General in the room of the Earl of Leicester chose Maurice of Nassau, son to the Prince of Orange by Anne of Saxony, daughter to Maurice the brave Elector; and over the *English* Forces by the Queens appointment was Peregrine Lord Willoughby made General. In this state stood the Affairs of the *Netherlands*, at such time when as the *Spaniards* with their Invincible Armado (as they termed it) sought to devour all *England* at one mouthful.

And now her own danger being over by the overthrow of the *Spaniards*, yet was she as solicitous

to provide for the good and welfare of the *Netherlands*. At that time the *Zelanders* were at such difference with the *Hollanders*, that without their knowledge they craved protection of the *French King*, which being by him intimated to *Queen Elizabeth*, she was sore displeased thereat, and never left till she had made them good friends. Nay when as *Groining* a weakly Town of *Friesland*, which could not endure the *Spaniards* Command, nor would not submit to the States, sued to her for Protections she refused to receive it, so kind was she, and ready to do all good Offices to that Nation, who have since ill requited the *English* for their pains.

Ten years had now the War endured, in which time, what a deal of *English* blood was spilt in their quarrel! and the whole Land thereby greatly exhausted both of money and Military men; with the long continued War against the King of *Spain*, who for no other cause became our Enemy, but for assisting them in their greatest necessity: so that now they are secured, and their Dominions enlarged by the *English* means, in so much that they were able to lend aid to their Neighbours. Nay they were grown so high upon the aid of the *English*, that when certain Delegates met at *Bullogn* about a Peace betwixt *England* and *Spain*, they were so far from regarding a Peace, that at the same time they had a thought of reducing the Sea Coast of *Flanders* under their Command. To which purpose they landed an Army there of 14000 Foot and

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and 3000 Horses, under the Command of *Maurice*,
de Nassau; and 1500 of *English* under the Conduct
 of *Sir Francis Vere*, and his Brother *Horatio*. At *Sir R. Baker*
 which time chanced the famous Battel of *Newport*
 against the Archduke and the *Spaniards*, wherein fell
 9000 of the *Spaniards*; which Victory was chiefly
 obtained by the incomparable Valour and Magna-
 nimity of the *English*, as the *Spaniards* themselves
 confessed, though it cost them dear, 800 of their
 1500 being slain and 1500 wounded.

Thus we see through the series of this discourse
 how candidly the Queen of *England* dealt with the
Netherlanders, being so far off from self ends in the
 business, that she refused all advantages which
 might in the least seem derogatory to her honour.
 And whereas it is the nature of most Princes to
 make up their own ends upon other Nations mi-
 series, she was so contrary from taking advantage
 of their calamities (although she had a golden opor-
 tunity put into her hands) that by the aiding of
 them, she not onely exhausted her Treasure, lost
 many brave Heroick persons in their quarrel, but
 also engaged the most potent Monarch in Christen-
 dome to be her Enemy. Now who could think
 such stupendious curtesies could be so soon buried
 in the Grave of Oblivion; or that a Nation could
 be so unworthy as to play the Snake in the Fable,
 seek to destroy those who had preserved them; or
 to injure that Nation who themselves had not been
 a People without their aid. And yet such we find
 them to be, for by the *English* aid being now grown

potent not only at home, but also in Foreign
 Countries; they began to grow insistent even in
 the very time of Queen Elizabeth, who had been
 their Protector and Defendress. After her death,
 King James coming to the Crown, who was a
 Prince of a peaceable inclination, they grew higher
 and higher, offering many affronts to the English,
 especially in the East-Indies, where now they had
 arrived to a great height of Trade; insomuch that
 several complaints came to the King and his Coun-
 cil against their proceedings; which occasioned
 two several Treaties, the one at London Anno 1613.
 the other at the Hague in Holland, in the year 1615.
 which by their cunning evasions proved to be fruit-
 less. At last in a third Treaty, Anno 1619. there
 was a full and solemn Composition made of all dif-
 ferences betwixt them, and a fair Order set for their
 future proceedings. Amongst other Articles, one
 was, that these Islands which were then in possession
 of the English should continue theirs, of which Pa-
 laroon, one of the Islands of Banda was one. But
 notwithstanding this Agreement, the Hollanders for-
 bear the publishing thereof in the Indies until such
 time they had taken the said Island of Palaroon, and
 that upon a very slight occasion, as you shall under-
 stand. A young man an Orankers son, a Gentle-
 man of Palaroon had committed Felony, for which
 he was to suffer death by the Laws of that Country;
 but he to save his life, fled to another Island called
 Banda, and there turned Christian: but understand-
 ing that would not keep him from punishment,

Jo. Selden.
 Mare Clau-
 sum.

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he afterwards went to another Island called *Nera*, where the *Dutch* had a strong Fort, and there informed the *Netherlandish* Governour, that the *Orankeys* of *Palaroon* had conspired to destroy the *Dutch* as well at *Palaroon* as at *Polancy* by the assistance of the people of *Seran*, who should send over thirty *Curricurries* for that intent. Upon this Information, certain Fisher-boats of the *Palaroons* that were fishing at *Polancy*, were seized upon, and the men committed to prison. Then did they send to *Pala-*
roon for the rest of the *Orankeys* to appear before them; and they being innocent, not dreading any danger, as intending none, to the number of 70 with their Priest appeared before them; who were all immediately committed to Prison; afterwards with a force of two hundred men, they entered *Palaroon*, and brought all the rest of the *Orankeys* Prisoners to their Castle; and having by tortures forced Confessions from them, a hundred sixty and two of them, together with their Priest were condemned and executed; their Wives, Children, and Slaves, being distributed into other Islands subject to the *Dutch* Command. Then did they demolish and deface the buildings, transplant the Nutmeg Trees, plucking them up by the roots, and planting them in other Islands of their own, by this means making the Island of little use or profit to the *English*, as destitute of Trees, and especially people, without whom neither the *English* nor the *Hollanders* can maintain their Trade in the *Indies*.

Hist. of
Amoyna.

Soon

Soon after, viz. in *March 1623*, they proceeded to Acts of a more higher nature, so great and bloody, that were it not confirmed by infallible Testimonies, Posterity might seem to doubt that any People professing Christianity, should upon such slight surmised accounts, commit the same: the manner whereof we shall briefly deliver unto you.

Among other Islands in the *East Indies* wherein the *English* and *Dutch* traded, *Amboyna* was one, wherein (according to the Agreement made at the Treaty in *London*, Anno 1619) the *Hollanders* (for some charges they pretended to be at in winning of the Trade of those Parts from the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*) were to enjoy two third parts of the Trade, and the *English* the other. In pursuance of which Agreement, the *English East India Merchants* had planted certain Factories there, of which at that present Captain *Gabriel Towner* was Master. The *Dutch* exceeded very much in number, and for their defence had built there a very strong Fortress, with four Points or Bulwarks, and upon each of them Points six great pieces of Ordnance mounted, most of them of Brass. This Fort was defended by 200 *Dutch* Souldiers, and a Company of Free Burgers, besides some three or four hundred *Mardikers* (as they called the Natives) ready to serve them at an hours warning. Here did these two Nations keep Trading together for about two years, though not without some difference and jars,

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jatts; the *English* complaining that the *Hollanders* lavished away much money in building, and unnecessary expences upon the Forts, and the like, by that means bringing large and unreasonable accounts to the common reckoning; so contriving the Common Actions and Charge to their private advantage. But these were but petty injuries in respect of that which was acted soon after, and which we now come to relate.

A *Japoner* Souldier of the *Dutch*, walking one night upon the Wall of the Castle of *Amboyna*, grew so inquisitive as to ask the Centinel (a *Hollander*) some questions concerning the strength of the Castle, and the number of people therein; for which he was apprehended and put to the torture; so dangerous a thing it is to meddle with Edge Tools, or to seek to be wise in that whole knowledge may do us hurt. This *Japoner* through the extremity of pain, was brought to confess that himself and sundry others of his Countrymen had contrived to surprize the Castle; which occasioned divers others of them to be examined and tortured, and at last drew out a confession from them, that the *English* were concerned with them therein. Hereupon one *Abel Price* Chirurgion of the *English* (who was then a Prisoner in the Castle, for offering in his drunkenness to have set a *Dutch mans* house on fire) was by them brought to the torture, which he being not able to endure, soon confessed whatsoever they would have him. Upon his confession they presently sent for Captain *Towersson*, and the

thereof of the *English*, who lived not in the Castle,
 but under Protection there, in a house of the
 Town; who appearing before the Gov-
 ernour, he told them that they were accused of a
 Conspiracy to surprize the Castle and therefore till
 further Trial they were to remain Prisoners. Ha-
 ving thus secured the men, they sent to search the
 house, where all the Military provision they found
 was onely three Swords, two Hand-guns, and about
 half a pound of Powder. Great provisions sure to
 effect such things as were laid to their charge! How-
 ever they would not, or at least would not seem
 to be convinced of their innocency; but immedi-
 ately sent to the two other Factories in the same
 Island, apprehending the rest of the *English* there:
 as also at *Cambello* and *Lobo*, and brought them in
 irons unto *Ambogna*. The names of all which Pri-
 soners were as followeth: Captain *Gabriel Towerson*,
Abel Price, who was a Prisoner before, *Emanuel Thom-*
pson, *John Beamont*, *Edward Collins*, *William Webber*,
Ephraim Ramsay, *Timothy Johnson*, *John Fardo*, *Robert*
Brown, *Samuel Colson*, *John Clark*, *George Sharrock*, *John*
Sadler, *John Powl*, *John Wetheral*, *Thomas Ludbrook*, and
William Grigs. Having them thus in Custody, they
 proceed by tortures to make them confess whatsoe-
 ver was asked them. The manner of which Tor-
 ture we shall for the rarity thereof deliver it unto
 you; First they hoisted them up by the hands with
 a Cord upon a large Door, making them fast with
 two Staples of iron, fixt on both sides at the top of
 the Door posts, so halling their hands one from
 the

the other as wide as ever they could make them to stretch: having thus fastened their hands, and their body hoisted some two Foot from the ground, then they stretch their legs asunder as far as they would reach, which they likewise made fast beneath unto the Door posts, on each side. Next they bound a cloth about their neck and face, so close as that such or no water could go by: this done, they poured the water softly upon their heads till the cloth was full up to the mouth and nostrils, nor somewhat higher; insomuch that in drawing their breath they must of necessity suck in the water, which with long continuance, forced all their inward parts, coming out of their nose, ears, and eyes, to stifling and choking them, that at last it took away their breath, and brought them into a swooning condition; then would they take them down and make them vomit up their water again, and being a little recovered, hoist them up again, and serve them as before. Thus would they handle them three or four several times together, till their bodies would be swollen sometimes twice or thrice as big as before; their Cheeks shewing like two great blown bladders, and their Eyes staring and strutting out beyond their foreheads. And now if they would not confess whatsoever they would have them to do, then would they torment them by a contrary Element, setting burning Candles to the bottomes of their feet whilst they were thus hanging, continuing so till many times the fat drops out the Candles, and they were forced to ap-

ply fresh lights. They would also burn them under the elbows, in the palms of their hands, and under their arm-pits, till their very inwards might evidently be seen. Thus did they serve severall of the *English*, forcing them by these merciless tortures, to confesse, and say whatsoever they would have them, and to accuse both themselves and others of crimes they never had imagined.

And now at last from torturing they came to Condemnation, and soon after proceeded to Execution, twenty persons dying for this surmized offence, viz. ten *English*, nine *Japoneses*, and a *Portugal*, the Guardian of the Slaves under the *Dutch*. The names of the *English* are as followeth; Captain *Gabriel Towerson*, the Agent of the *English* at *Amboyna*; *Samuel Colson*, Factor at *Hitto*; *Emanuel Tompson*, Assistant at *Amboyna*; *Timothy Johnson*, Assistant there also; *John Wetherall*, Factor at *Cambello*; *John Clark*, Assistant at *Hitto*; *William Griggs*, Factor at *Larica*; *John Fardo*, Steward of the House; *Abel Price*, Chirurgian; and *Robert Brown*, Talon, and

The name of the *Portugal* that suffered with them was *Augustine Perez*, born at *Bengala*.

To satisfy the Inquisitive, here also follows the names of those *Japoneses* that suffered with them.

Hitiso, born at *Hitto*.

Tisasa, born at *Firando*.

Sinsa, born at *Sinsa*.

Sinsa, born at *Sinsa*.

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Sidney Mijiel } born at Nagasaki.
Pedro Congie }
Thome Coreu }
Quiandayo, Native of *Corvets*.
Tfabinda of *Tifonketo*.
Zanchoe of *Pisien*.
 The Dutch in their examinations were so politically cruel, as to make both the English and the Japanese believe that each had accused other; which made the Japanese to cry out upon the English, saying, *Oh you English men! where did we ever in our lives eat with you, talk with you, or (to our best remembrance) ever see you?* To which the English replied, *Why then did you accuse us?* Whereupon they perceiving how deeply they had been used, shewed them their tortured bodies; saying, *If a stone were thus burnt, would it not change its Nature? how much more we that are but flesh and blood!*
 To the Dutch cruelty we may add their avariciousness: for having prepared a Cloth of black Velvet for Captain *Townson's* body to fall upon, and it being thereby somewhat stained and defaced with his blood, they afterwards put it upon the English Companies account.

Now though to any discerning Reader, the innocence of these men may sufficiently appear, yet for further satisfaction, we shall give you an account of some other things which happened at that time, and were by understanding persons interpreted as a

token of the wrath of God for this barbarous tyranny of the *Hollanders*.

At the very instant of the Execution, there arose such a horrible darkness, together with a sudden and Violent Tempest and Gust of Winde; that two of the *Dutch Ships* then riding in the Harbour, were by the violence thereof driven from their Anchors, and were not without much difficulty preserved from the Rocks. Some few days after one *William Duckin* who had informed the Governour that *Robert Brown* the *English* Taylor had told him some few Moneths before, that he hoped ere six Moneths were ended, the *English* should have as much to do in the Castle of *Ambayna* as the *Dutch*. This man coming to the Grave one Evening, where the *English* (all but Captain *Tonkerson*) were buried in a Pit, he suddenly fell down thereupon, and having lien there some while, rose again distracted of his Wits; and so continuing two or three days together in that ravening posture, he then died. At the heels of this, fell a new and unwonted sickness amongst them, which swept away about a thousand people *Dutch* and *Ambayners*, in that space wherein commonly there died not above thirty or forty persons at other seasons.

But part of their revenge was reserved for a further season; for in the year 1630, seven years after this horrible cruelty; which according as I find it delivered in an Author of good account, I shall impart to you in his own Words.

Mr. Ham.
L^t Strange.
History of
King Charles
the First.

England and the Netherlands.

23

Eighteen *Hollanders* (whereof three had been Actors in the English Tragedy at *Amboyna*)¹ stopping at *Frankfurt* (a City in Germany) as they were passing to *Strasbourg*, boasted in their cups what they had done to our Nation in that Island, which one in their Company observing, related it to two English Captains of Horse then in service of the Emperours; and two of whose kindred suffered there. These two Captains having notice which way the *Hollanders* were to pass way-laid them in a Wood with a Troop of Horse; and having met them, bad them stand: that done, willed them to prepare for death, for die they must. The *Hollanders* replied, they hoped not so, for all their money was at their dispose. We seek not your money, said the two Captains, but your lives, and will now be revenged for those barbarous torments three of this your Company put our Country men and Allies to at *Amboyna*: and had we leisure we would serve you so too. First, they hung up *Johnson* the chief of the *Amboynests*, and made the other seventeen cast the Dice which of them should escape to carry the Intelligence into *Holland*.² The fifteen guiltless persons thought this hard measure, and hoped they would not punish them for others faults. But the Gentlemen pleaded, *Legem talionis*, and that they might as well hang them, as their Countrymen were butchered at *Amboyna* without cause. So without further Indictment they hang'd up sixteen, and sent the odd man home. Some satisfaction, but, although almost two for one, not equi-

equiparate to the merrit of that Nations cruelty : These seventeen had a mercifull and quick dispatch ; our ten at *Ambona*, the ingenious Devils did so exquisitely torture, as the poor Patients had nothing but clear consciences, to make them believe they felt not Hell above ground.

But to return, he that throughly considers this business in all the parts thereof, and with what improbabilities there could be of a Plot, or what ground there could be for any such conceits as was pretended ; certainly, he that considers all things, must needs conclude it to be a mad Plot, for which Captain *Towerson* might rather have been sent to *Bedlam*, or the *Dullen-hoff* (as the *Dutch* term it) then to the Gallows.

For with what confidence durst ten English men (whereof scarce one of them a Souldier) attempt any thing upon such a defensible place, and how ill provided were they for it : there being (as we said before) found at the Seizure of their house, onely three Swords, two Muskets, and about half a pound of Powder ; terrible Provision to perform wonders, and which might sute well for a Romance ; not a Reality : As for the assistance of the *Japons*, they were but ten neither, and all unarmed as well as the *English* ; neither was there any Ship or Pinnace of the *English* in the Harbour at that time ; whereas the *Hollanders* had then in the Road Eight Ships, and Vessels of good defence and burthen. It is true indeed, our Chronicles do report many gallant heroick actions performed by the *English*, and *Hollani*
can

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can witness divers of them; yea, oftentimes hath reaped the fruit of the *English* Resolution: but scarce any Story or Legend do report such foolhardiness, either of the *English* or others, that so inconsiderate a party, destitute of all provisions and supplies, should dare to undertake such an adventure upon a counter-party so extraordinarily provided in all points.

But should we particularize all the injuries and contumelies by the *Dutch* done to the *English*, they would make our Book swell to too great a Volumn; we shall therefore only summarily run over some most material, leaving the rest to more Voluminous Historians: And first, in their Invasion of the Islands of *Lantore* and *Polaroone*, which they forcibly wrested from the *English*, raised and demolished their Forts, binding the *English* (though not so much as resisted by them) to stakes, with Ropes about their necks, almost strangling them with the same, then flourishing their naked Swords about them, as if they would presently dispatch them out of the World; and being thus amazed and bound, tumble them down the Rocks, and after carry their crushed and brused bodies away in Irons.

In other places did they pretend to such a height of Jurisdiction, that they would take upon them the consufance of controversies between the *English* and *Indians*, and though beyond the compass of their bounds, yet would they presume to pass sentence, and execute the same by plain force, by seizing of the *English* Companies goods, Fining, Imprisoning,

E

Stocking,

Stocking, yea, Whipping our People at a Post in the Market-place, and then washing them with vinegar and salt.

To these we might add injuries in point of partnership, as their putting great sums to the Common Account, which were disbursed to the private gain and behoofe of the *Dutch*; giving great presents for the glory of their Nation, without (nay against) the consent of the *English*; and making War for the enlargement of their own Dominion, yet bringing the charge to the Common Account; with infinite other the like particulars, too long here to recite; all which, with many other indignities of the like nature, we may ascribe to their insatiable covetousnesse, to gain thereby the sole trade of the *Mollatto's*, *Banda*, and *Aboyne*, which was the main end of their designs.

But to look a little back, in matters betwixt the two Nations nearer home, where we shall find them as busie to encroach upon the *English* Rights, and to gain that which God and Nature hath bestowed upon us, viz. the Fishing in our narrow Seas; thereby eating the bread out of many thousand *English* Mens mouths; contrary to their right, His Majesty of Great Britain having the sole Power and Command of Fishing upon all the Coasts of his three Kingdomes; as hath been asserted by divers Learned Authors; Yet so bold were they therein even as it were, in the beginning of King James's Reign that he was forced to assert his right by Proclamation, wherein he forbade

had all persons the use of the Seas upon our Coasts, without particular License, part of which Proclamation, containing the grounds thereof, take, as follows.

Whereas we have been contented since our coming to the Crown, to tollerate an indifferent and promiscuous kind of liberty to all our friends whatsoever, to fish within our streams, and upon any of our Coasts of Great Britain, Ireland, and other adjacent Islands, so far forth as the permission or use thereof might not redound to the impeachment of our prerogative Royal, nor to the hurt and damage of our loving Subjects, whose preservation and flourishing estate we hold our self Principally bound to advance before all worldly respects: So finding that our continuance therein hath not only given occasion of over great encroachments upon our Regalities, or rather Questioning for our right, but hath been a means of daily wrongs to our own people that exercise the trade of fishing, as either by the multitude of strangers, which do pretercupie those places, or by the injuries which they receive most commonly at their hands, our Subjects are constrained to abandon their fishing, or at least are become so discouraged in the same, as they hold it better for them to betake themselves to some other course of living, whereby not only divers of our Coast-towns are much decayed, but the number of Mariners daily diminished, which is a matter of great consequence to our Estate, considering how much the

*J. Selden.
Contia.*

strength thereof consisteth in the Power of Ship-
 ping and use of Navigation; We have thought it
 now both just and necessary in respect that we
 are now by Gods favour Lineally and Lawfully
 possessed, as well of the Island of *Great Britain*, as
 of *Ireland*, and the rest of the Isles adjacent to be-
 think our selves of good lawfull means to prevent
 those inconveniences, and many others depending
 upon the same. In consideration whereof, as we
 are desirous that the World may take notice, that
 we have no intention to deny our Neighbours,
 and Allies; those Fruits and Benefits of peace
 and friendship, which may be justly expected at
 our hands in Honour and reason, or are afforded
 by other Princes mutually in the point of Com-
 merce, and exchange of those things which may
 not prove prejudicial to them: So because some
 such convenient order may be taken in this matter
 as may sufficiently provide for all those important
 considerations which do depend thereupon; We
 have resolved first to give notice to all the World,
 that our express pleasure is, That from the begin-
 ning of the Month of *August* next coming, no per-
 son of what Nation or Quality soever, being not
 our Natural born Subjects, be permitted to fish up-
 on any of our Coasts, and Seas of *Great Britain*,
Ireland, and the rest of the Isles adjacent, where
 most usually heretofore any fishing hath been, un-
 till they have orderly demanded and obtained Li-
 censes from us, or such our Commissioners, as we
 have Authorized in that behalf, viz. at *London*, for
 our

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our Realm of *England* and *Ireland*, and at *Edinburgh* for our Realm of *Scotland*, which I learned, our intencion is, shall be yearly demanded, for so many Vessels and Ships, and the Tonnage thereof, as shall intend to fish for that whole year, or any part thereof, upon any of our Coasts, and Seas as aforesaid, upon pain of such chastisement, as shall be fit to be inflicted upon such wilfull offenders.

But notwithstanding this Proclamation, and the Kings care for the good of his Subjects, the *Netherlanders* ceased not still to use their old way of encroachment upon our Seas and Coasts, during the time that King *James* Reigned; and grew at length so bold, as to contest with him for the same, and to that purpose hired *Hugo Grotius*, (a man of *great Learning, and Extraordinary Knowledge, in things both Divine and Humane*) to assert and maintain a natural and perpetual Community of the Sea; which he handled in two Books; The one called, *Mare Liberum*, the other, *De Jure Belli & Pacis*; which opinion intrenching upon the King of *Englands* Right and Prerogative; Sir *Dudley Carleton*, then Lord Ambassadour there, desired might be suppressed, and the Authour punished, That others by his Example might be deterred from defending that Opinion. These works of *Hugo Grotius* was afterwards Answered, and his Majesties Right and Prerogative maintained, by the Pen of the Learned *Selden*, in a Book called, *Mare Clausum*, which is now Extant.

But though King James was minded stiffly to maintain his Dominion over the Seas (a Right which his Progenitors had possessed inviolably for many hundreds of years) yet were they so bold as to endeavour to quarrel him out of his right, pretending a Right of their own by *Immemorial Possession*, because of the long connivance of himself, and Queen Elizabeth; and this, some of their Commissioners which were sent over hither, had the confidence to plead in *Termino* to the King and his Council. And notwithstanding the King did insist upon his Right, not onely by his Council to their Commissioners, and by his Ambassadors to their Superiours, yet did his indulgence gain nothing from them, but artificial Delaies, retences Shifts, Dilatory Addressses, and Evading Answers; and in conclusion, onely a verbal acknowledgement of those Rights, which at the same time that they acknowledged, they usually designed to invade with much more violence then formerly.

Sir, R. B. 17

In this presumptuous course did they continue the Reign of King James, as also the beginning of the Reign of his Son, our late dread Sovereign; In so much, that at length, they fell to a down-right Impcachment of his Right, not in words only, but by contemning the Command of his Officers, prohibiting the *English* free Commerce within their own Seas, abusing and disturbing the Subjects of other Seas, and the King himself in his very Ports, and Chambers; and by many other actions of so intolerable a nature, that in the Year, 1637, He gave

1637

§ H

Order

England and the Netherlanders.

Order for the setting forth of a Powerfull Fleet, to check the Audacious Delignes and Attempts of those unthriftfull Neighbours; and in prosecution of his purpose, sent forth a Proclamation for restraint of fishing on the Seas and Coasts without License, which Proclamation served to speak the mind and intent of those Naval preparations then in hand, which were so numerous and well provided, that the *Hollanders* themselves being touched with an apprehension of their own Guiltiness, for their bold Encroachments, soon betrayed their jealousies and fears, and in them a sence of their offences before ever the Proclamation was made Publicke. But since the grounds and reasons of preparing that Gallant Navy, with the Kings Resolution to maintain his Right, derived to him from his Royal Ancestors, are contained at large, in an Acute Letter sent from one Secretary *Coke*, to Sir *William Boswell*, the Kings Resident then at the *Hague*. I shall spare the pains of writing further, and deliver it unto you in his words, as followeth:

By your Letters and otherwise, I perceive many jealousies and discourses are raised upon the preparations of his Majesties Fleet, which is now in such forwardness, that we doubt not but within this Month it will appear at Sea. It is therefore expedient both for your Satisfaction, and Direction, to Inform you particularly what was the occasion.

Selden.

occasion, and what is his Majesties Intention in this work.

First, we hold it a Principle not to be denyed, that the King of Great Britain is a Monarch at Land and Sea, to the full extent of his Dominions, and that it concerneth him as much to maintain his Sovereignty in all the *British Seas*, as within his Three Kingdomes; Because, without that, these cannot be kept safe; nor he preserve his Honour and due Respect with other Nations. But Commanding the Seas, he may cause his Neighbours, and all Countries to stand upon their Guard whensoever he thinks fit. And this cannot be doubted, that whosoever will Encroach upon him by Sea, will do it by Land also, when they see their time. To such presumption *Mare Liberum* gave the first Warning-piece, which must be Answered with a defence of *Mare Clausum*, not so much by Discourses, as by the louder Language of a Powerfull Navy, to be better understood, when over-strained patience seeth no hope of preserving her Right by other means.

The Degrees, by which his Majesties Dominion at Sea hath of late Years been first impeached, and then questioned, are as considerable as notorious.

First, to cherish, and as it were, to nurse up our unthankfull Neighbours, we gave them leave to gather wealth and strength upon our Coasts, in our Ports, by our Trade, and by our People. Then they were glad to invite our Merchants Residence with what Privileges they would desire. Then they

they offered to us the Sovereignty of their *Estates*, and then they sued for License to Fish upon the Coasts; and obtained it under the great Seal of *Scotland*, which now they suppress. And when thus by leave, or by connivance, they had possessed themselves of our Fishings, and onely in *Scotland*, but in *Ireland* and *England*, not by our Staple had raised a great stock of Trade; by these means they so encreas'd their Shipping and Power at Sea, that now they endure not to be kept at any distance: Nay, they are grown to that confidence to keep Guards upon our Seas, and then to project an office and Company of Assurance for the Advancement of Trade; and withall, prohibit us free Commerce even within our own Seas; and take our Ships and Goods, if we conform not to their Placarts. What Insolencies and Cruelties they have committed against us heretofore, in *Ireland*, in *Greenland*, and in the *Indies*, is too well known to all the World. In all which, though our sufferings and their wrong may seem forgotten, yet the greatest interest of his Majesty's Honour, is still the same, and will refresh their memories as there shall be cause: For, though charity must reunite wrongs done to private men, yet the reflection upon the Publique, may make it a greater charity to do Justice on crying crimes. All this notwithstanding, you are not to conceive that the work of this Fleet, is either revenge, or execution of Justice for these great Offences past; but chiefly, for the future to stop the violent current of that presumption whereby the

Men of War, and Free-booters of all Nations (abusing the Favour of his Majesties Peaceable and Gracious Government, whereby he hath permitted all his Friends and Allies, to make use of his Seas and Ports in a reasonable and free manner, and according to his Treaties) have taken upon them the boldness, not onely to come confidently at all times into all his Ports and Rivers, but to convey their Merchants Ships as high as his Chief City, and then to cast Anchor close upon his Magazines, and to contemn the Commands of his Officers, when they required a further distance: But which is more intollerable, have Assaulted and Taken one another within his Majesties Chamber, and within his Rivers, to the same scorn and contempt of his Dominion and Power; and this being of late years an ordinary practice which we have endeavoured in vain to reform by the waies of Justice and Treaties, the World I think will now be satisfied, that we have reason to look about us. And no wise man will doubt that it is high time to put our selves in this Equipage upon the Seas, and not to suffer that Stage of action to be taken from us for want of our appearance.

So you see the general ground upon which our Counsell stand; In particular, you may take notice, and publish as cause requires; That his Majesty by this Fleet intendeth not a Rupture with any Prince or State, nor to infringe any point of his Treaties; but resolveth to continue and maintain that Happy Peace wherewith God hath blessed his
Kingdome

Kingdome; and to which all his Actions and Negotiations have hither tended, as by your own Instructions you may fully understand. But withall considering, that Peace must be maintained by the Arm of Power, which onely keeps down War, by keeping up Dominion, his Majesty thus provoked, finds it necessary even for his own Defence and Safety, to Re-assume and keep his Antient and undoubted Right in the Dominion of these Seas, and to suffer no other Prince or State to Encroach upon Him, thereby assuming to Themselves or their Admiralls, any Sovereign Command; but to force them to perform due homage to his Admiralls and Ships, and to pay them acknowledgements, as in former times they did. He will also for open, and protect the Free Trade both of his Subjects and Allies: And give them such safe Conduct and Convoy, as they shall reasonably require. He will suffer no other Fleets or Men of War, to keep any Guard upon those Seas, or there to offer Violence, or take Prizes, or Booties, or to give Interruption to any lawfull intercourse. In a word, his Majesty is resolved, as to do no Wrong, so to do Justice both to his Subjects and Friends, within the limmits of his Seas. And this is the Real and Royal design of this Fleet, whereof you may give part as you find occasion to our good Neighbours in those parts, that no umbrage may be taken of any Hostile act or purpose to their prejudice in any kind: So wishing you all health and happines, I Rest

Whitehall, 16. April, 1635. Your assured Friend
and Servant Jo. Cook.

Old Style.

In this Letter you see first, how it was held for an undeniable Principle, that the King was King as well by Sea as by Land; That neither the Honour nor Safety of this Island and *Ireland* could be maintained, but by preserving the Dominion by Sea; and that it is an Argument, that they that Encroach upon us by Sea, will do it also by Land when they see their time. He declares also, how our unthankfull Neighbours are risen, to this height and insolence, partly by grant, partly by connivance, but principally through their many injurious abuses of our Patience and Indulgence. And lastly, you may observe here what Resolutions were then taken to prevent the like injuries, and preserve our *English* Interest in time to come; And no doubt, but that Prudent Prince would with his Navall Forces have brought down their insolency, had his Subjects been as forward to have supplied Him in that necessary occasion, as they were afterwards to contribute to His Enemies against Him.

Yet notwithstanding all hinderances, *Ann* 1635. The King set out a Gallant Fleet of Threescore Saile, whereof the Earle of *Lindsey* was Admirall, and the Earle of *Essex* Vice-Admirall; who scoured the Seas from Pirats formerly molesting, whereby our Commodities were safely transported, and the *English* Puissance rendred so considerable in the eyes of Forreign Princes, that the King of *Spain* judged it his surest way to entrust his Bul. ion in our bottomes, which was Coynded in *England*, to the unspeakable

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specie to the benefit of the Kings Mint, as also to the Merchants, whose Commodities were exchanged thereby, the remainder of the Money being paid at *Flanders* by way of Exchange. At this time the *French* and *Hollanders* had confederated together to infest the *Spaniard* in *Flanders*, the one by Land, and the other by Sea; But the *Hollanders* are removed from before *Dunkirk* by the *English* Fleet, and the Natives discontented by the insolencies of the *French*; rose up in Armes against them, and joyn- ing with the *Spaniard*, expelled them out of the Country.

The good successe of this Fleet, Encouraged the King next Year to send another, consisting of the like number; under the Command of the Earle of *Northumberland*; who Sailing Northwards, scow- red the Seas of the *Dutch* Busses, seizing some, sink- ing others, and making the rest to fly; reducing them thereby to a precarious condition of entreat- ing the favour of Fishing by the Kings Commis- sion, and no doubt had not the disposition of his Affairs hindered him, he would have sufficiently re- strained them from Encroaching upon his Rights in the *Brittish* Seas.

But the Aversness of his Subjects to any compli- ance of Charge, was to him a great disadvantage, as on the other side, of great advantage to the *Hol- landers*, who now were grown so presumptuous as to set upon the *Spaniards* in the *Brittish* Seas, which (as being both Friends to *England*) ought by Rule of State to have been an Harbour of Retreat to secure the

Some Transactions betwixt

the weaker from the Stronger, and not the Scene of their Hostile Engagement; the manner of which Fight we shall deliver unto you.

Mr. Hamm.
L^d Strange.
History of
King Charles
the First.

The *Spanish* Fleet consisting of near seventy Sail, under the Conduct of *Don Antonio D'oguenda*, with about Twenty Five Thousand Men, and a considerable summe of Money, were Bound and Designed for a Recruit to *Dunkirk* in *Flanders*; but by the way, met with the *Dutch* Vice-Admiral, with seventeen Sail of Good Men of War, by whom they were forced to an Engagement, which happened upon the 7th of September, Anno 1639. In which the *Hollander* perceiving himself too weak, got to the Wind-ward, Sailing along with them towards *Dunkirk*, continually firing their Ordnance upon them, to give warning to *Van Trump* the *Dutch* Admiral, who lay before *Dunkirk* with the Residue of the Navy; In this Fight the *Hollanders* had two Ships sunk, but the next Morning by two of the Clock, the Admiral came up with ten Ships, and joyning Forces with the Vice-Admiral, between *Dover* and *Calice*, they fell upon the *Spaniards* in a very sharp Encounter, which continued the space of half a day, wherein the *Dutch* had much the better, taking two Gallions, sinking another, and sorely shattering the rest; though they were but Twenty Five Sail, to the *Spaniards* Sixty and Upwards, and at last forced them upon the *English* Coast near *Dover*, where they left them, and bore off towards *France*, till they might consult what was next to be done.

The

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120 The beaver *Spaniard*, being now got as they thought under the Lee of *Englands* Protection, began to devise how to get rid of their bad Neighbours, and by their Resident importuned the King to Protect them from the *Hollander* for two Tides, that they might have convenienc to get back again to *Spain*; But King *Charles* being in Amity with them both, would not meddle in the business; but was resolved to stand Neuter; And whereas the *Spaniards* had hired some *English* Ships to Transport their Souldiers to *Dunkirk*, the King understanding thereof, upon complaint of the *Dutch* Ambassador, he forthwith gave strict Order, that none should take in any *Spaniards*, nor presume to passe beyond *Gravesend* without License: So both sides being let to themselves, Plotted a great while counter the one to the other; but the wily *Spaniard* at length somewhat out-witted his Enemy, and by a stratagem in the Night conveyed away to *Dunkirk* Fourteen Ships, and in them Four Thousand Men, and Four Hundred Thousand Pounds in Silver. But the King unwilling to have them Engage in his Seas, in the beginning of *October*, sent the Earle of *Arundel* to Don *Antonio D'oguenda* the Admirall of *Spain*, to desire him to retreat the first fair Wind; but the Wind continuing contrary longer then ordinary, detained them there so long, that the *Hollanders* (who waited for his coming out) had daily fresh supply from *Zealand*, so that at length their Armado was compleated to an Hundred Ships: wherewith they encompassed their Enemies for some

Some Transactions between

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some few dayes within Pistol shot of them; So that at the last this long Interview betwixt these two great Navies turned to an Engagement.

For on the 11th of the same Month, *Van Trump* the Dutch Admirall, gave Command to his Fleet to fall on them, which they did with Cannon and Fireships in so furious a manner, as they unable to endure their shot, cut their Cables, and being Fifty Three in number, Twenty Three of them run on Shore, and stranded in the Downs, whereof three were burnt, two sunk, and two perished on the Shore; one of which was a great Gallion of Two and Fifty Brass Pieces of Ordnance, Commanded by the Vice Admiral of *Gallixia*, *Don Andrew de Castro*; the remainder of the Twenty Three were deserted by the *Spaniards*, who went to Land, leaving their Ships to be Man'd by the *English* for safeguards from the Dutch. The other Thirty *Spanish* Ships under the Command of the Admiralls *Don Antonio d'aguenda*, and *Lopw* of *Portugal*, went to Sea, keeping in close order, till they were covered with a great Fogg, whereof the Dutch taking advantage, interposed between the Admiralls and their Fleet and Fought them valiantly till the fogg cleared up, when the Admirall of *Portugal* began to flame, being Fired with two *Holland* Fire-ships, which *D'aguenda* perceiving, he presently took his course towards *Dunkirk*, with the poor remainder of his Ships, the most of the rest being lost and taken; for of these Thirty, Eleven were sent Prisoners into *Holland*, Three perished upon the Coast

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of *France*; One near *Dover*, Five were sunk in the Fight, and onely ten of them escaped.

This daring of the *Dutch*, to Fight thus on the Coast of *England*, was looked upon as an high affront to our King, and the *Hollanders* doubting that he would ill resent it, were willing to keep him so busied, that he should not have opportunity to revenge, and to that end, Commotions beginning to arise in *Scotland*, the *Hollanders* did not only underhand Foment them, but also Accommodated them with all manner of Warlike Provision.

What great Friends they were afterwards to the Long Parliament is sufficiently known, continually supplying them with all necessaries to continue the breaches betwixt them and his Sacred Majesty; however, yet in the Year, 1640. there was some Overtures made by their Ambassadors to the King, of a Match between *William* the Young Prince of *Orange*, and the Princess *Mary* the Kings Eldest Daughter; which Proposition was well liked of King *Charles*, who Communicated the same unto the Parliament, with whom it found a General and Unanimous Reception, in regard of the Alliance to be thereupon Concluded with the Prince his Father; as also, that the United Provinces were of the same Protestant Religion with *England*, and so it was soon Concluded, and She Betrothed to Him, and after some little stay in *England*, went over into *Holland* to Him, accompanied with her Dear Mother, Popular Tumult being now grown so high, as rendred *London* no safe place for her person.

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But

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Contin.

But to pass over all those Unnatural Civil Wars in *England*, wherein the *Hollanders* made their Markets by our Troubles; after the inhumane murther of our late Dread Sovereign, and that the Surviving Rebels would perswade us we were now in a Fools Paradise, by reason of their New Utopian Common-Wealth, they were soon Courted from *Holland* by the Lord *Gerard Scurph*, who came with Commission from them, to Treat about a fair Correspondence and Commerce with *England*, who were here kindly entertained, and not many Months after, some *English* Messengers sent over to perfect the same.

Not long after happened the death of *William* Prince of *Orange*, brother-in-law to our now gracious Sovereign, a Prince whose Ancestors had very well deserved of the *Neiherlandish* State, though now former services began to be slighted, as when the Storm is one past, the danger is soon forgotten. His death was by his Widow the Princess *Mary* above all others very sorrowfully resented, who being left by him great with child, was within a little while after brought to bed of a Son, who was named after his Father, and is now living, the hopeful Heir of that Royal Family.

And now our Mushrome Common-wealthsmen, though active enough for all mischief whatsoever, yet began to look with an envious eye upon the *Dutch* mens engrossing almost the whole Sea Trade to themselves, and therefore they framed an Act for the increase of Shipping, and the encouragement

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Which the *Hollanders* apprehending would be highly prejudicial to them in their way of Trade, they endeavoured with all their might, what by pleasing Messages and what with Threats to get repeal'd; but seeing their labour to be in vain, they secretly meditated open hostility.

The first Act whereof was on the 19. of May in the year 1652. and began at first upon points of Honour at Sea; *Van Trump* the Dutch Admiral being toward *Dover* Road with two and forty Sail, refused to rail his Flag, a Ceremonial Honour, which the *English* appropriate to themselves, as being Lords of these Narrow Seas, in stead thereof hanging out his Red Flag, the usual signal of Defiance, and gave a broadside to *Blake* the *English* Admiral, whereupon a sharp fight ensued betwixt them, wherein the *Dutch* were worsted, losing in this fight one Ship which was sunk, and another of 30 Guns taken, with the Captains of both, and about 150 Prisoners.

In this Action the States of *Holland* would not in any wise seem to own or countenance, and therefore to excuse the matter, as done without their consent, they dispatched their Ambassadors into *England*, to renew the Treaty with the *English* Commonwealth, who though of the latter standing yet would be accounted Superior to the other. Yet notwithstanding these Overtures of Peace, the Treaty ended in an absolute breach, so that open War was denounced and publickly proclaimed on both sides.

ibid.

And first General *Blake* the *English* Admiral surprizes twelve *Dutch* Men of War towards the Isles of *Orkeney*. Soon after Sir *George Ayscough* being returned from the *Barbadoes*, and set to guard the *Narrow Seas* with a Squadron of Ships, met with the *Hollanders* in the Road between *Dover* and *Calis*, and set upon their Fleet being 30 in number, of which 10 were taken and burnt, the rest hardly escaping by running ashore upon the Coast of *France*.

Soon after happened another Encounter near *Plymouth*, between Sir *George* and the *Dutch* Fleet, consisting of 60 Men of War, and 30 Merchants, part of the *English* Fleet coming up to Sir *George Ayscoughs* assistance. This Engagement continued very fierce till night parted them, not without some loss to the *English*, but much more to the *Dutch*. These successes were seconded by others very remarkable. General *Blake* steering Northwards, took six *Holland* Ships of a great value about the *Downs*. Captain *Penn* also took six more upon the Coast of *France*, as they were returning homewards from the *Venetian* Service, richly laden, being all Men of War, of considerable burthens.

Soon after (so great and deadly was their feud) they were engaged again by General *Blake* on the back-side of *Goodwin Sands*, wherein the *Dutch* were lamentably defeated, which Bout was called the *Kentish Knock*. But in the *Lewant Seas*, a small Fleet of the *English*, conveying certain Merchants men from *Scanderoon*, were set upon by 11 *Dutch*.

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Dutch Men of War, who over-powering them in number, took the *Phœnix* Frigate, and much damaged the other. And afterwards about the beginning of *December* (their hatred being so great as to fight all Weathers) General *Blake* himself engaging with the whole Fleet of the *Dutch*, was worsted, losing the *Garland* and *Bonadventure*, with some other Ships; and again in the *Leruant*, Captain *Badisley* coming from *Portolongone* to the relief of *C. Appleton*, blockt up in the Mole of *Legorn*, was set upon by the *Dutch*, in which Engagement he lost three or four stout Ships.

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contin.

But one of the sharpest fights of all was near the *Isle of Wight*, and *Portland*, wherein the *Dutch* received a great overthrow, 50 Merchants being taken 9 Men of War, above 2000 slaying, and 1500 taken Prisoners.

All these fights happened during the time the Long-Parliament (or rather the Rump or Rag end of them) ruled the Roast; but they having late brooding a long time, and brought forth nothing but addle Eggs, *Oliver Cromwel* put them besides the Saddle, but not with an intent to ease the *English* Nation of their Tyranny, but onely to settle it in himself: and thereupon (*Heavens protect us!*) he was made Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, because the Common-wealth being in its Infancy needed a Guardian. These Domestick Revolutions put new life into the *Dutch*, who well hoped from these distractions to gain a Victory over the *English*, and therefore with great confidence

Sam. Translations being

dence put forth again to Sea, thinking upon na-
thing so much as Chap-men for the English Fleet,
saying, *It was to be cryed out by the sound of Trumpets
and Horns.* But those who reckon without their
Host, we say, must reckon twice; and the Dutch
were deceived in their expectations; for coming
to a fight on the North Fore-land, near unto the
South Point of the *Cohery* (notwithstanding the
English lost General *Deer*, one of their Admirals,
who was slain by a great shot) yet received they a
great overthrow, eleven Men of War, and two
Water Hoys being taken, besides six Captains, fif-
teen hundred Prisoners, and six Men of War, which
were sunke.

Certainly this War with the Dutch which had
been driven on with so great success, might have
been ended with as great advantages, by the Rump
Parliament; and therefore *Cromwel* being scarce
warm in his new fear, entertained their first Mo-
tion of a Treaty; to which purpose they had sent
Commissioners over into *England*. But while this
was in doing, the Dutch (as it is thought) think-
ing to have taken our Navy napping, there hap-
pened a cruel fight betwixt them, the greatest du-
ring all this War; wherein the Dutch whole Fleet
was put to flight, about thirty Men of War sunk
and fired, six Captains, and about a thousand Men
taken Prisoners, and about six thousand slain,
amongst whom (which added not a little to the
greatness of the Victory) was their Admiral *Van
rumpe*, an expert Sea-man and good Soldier; and
one

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one that would have been a Terror to any but the English Nation. For this service Gold Chains were presented to the English Generals, Blake, Monk, Penn, and Wybon, and to the other Flag Captains; and silver Medals to the other Officers of the Fleet.

No doubt no Nation under the Heavens have been more potent at Sea than the English; not only at that present, but both before or since. I shall therefore after these *Golgatha's* of blood, or Tragical Relations, present you with a Copy of Verses made by a Laureat of our Nation, upon the puissance of our Navy, and the English Dominion at Sea.

Behold Bonds of the Worlds great waste, the Ocean, we
 doth Whole Forrests send to reign upon the Sea,
 And every Coast may trouble, or relieve,
 But none can visit us without our leave.
 Angels and We have this Privilege;
 That none can at our happy Seat arrive:
 While we descend at pleasure, to invade
 The bad with vengeance, or the good to aide.
 Our little world, the Image of the great,
 Like that amidst the boundlesse Ocean set,
 Of her own growth has all that Nature craves;
 And all that rare as Tribute from the Waves:
 Egypt does not on the Clouds rely,
 But to her Nile owes more than to the Skye
 What our Earth, and what our Heaven denies;
 Our ever constant friend, the Sea supplies.

Mr. Waller.

The

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*The taste of hot Arabias spise we know
Free from the scorching sun that makes it grow;
Without the morn, in Persian Silks we live;
And without planting drink of every Vine;
To dig for Wealth we weary not our Limbs,
Gold, though the heaviest mettall hither swims;
Ours is the Harvest, where the Indians mow,
We plow the Deep; and reap what others Sow.*

But to return, This great Victory did not a little conduce to hasten the Conclusion of a Peace betwixt the two Nations, though on such terms (as one observes) more expedient for *Cromwell* present designs, then advantagious to the *English* Nation.

Now notwithstanding all this War, betwixt the two Nations, and the sad condition of our Exiled Sovereign by reason of the Potentness of the Rebellion in *England*: yet would not the *Dutch* be induced to own his cause (though most just) Publickly; although to that purpose he sent the Lord *Gerard* Ambassadour to them, desiring them by a Letter Written to them with his own Hand, that he might have a Squadron of lusty Ships to bear his Flagg, which he offered to Command himself as Admiral; Nor was his Royal Sister, the Princess of *Orange*, and severall other of his Friends slack in the business, but what with the averiness of the Province of *Holland*, (for the other Provinces seemed more inclinable to his desire) together with the Peace that ensued betwixt *Cromwell* and them, he gained no more of them, notwithstanding his own
and

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and his Friends in earnest Address, but only an Answer of Complementary Civility to his Letter and Embassy.

But the *Hollanders*, notwithstanding all Agreements would still be Trading, though in places where they were not according to their Articles, for which afterwards 18. of their Merchant Men were seized on at the *Barbadoes* by *Penn* and *Kenibles*. And in this state stood the Affairs betwixt the two Nations, at such time as that Grand Tyrant *Oliver Cromwel* made an Exit off the Stage of this World: After which time they made a seeming compliance with our succeeding new-fangled States-Men; neglecting and slighting the Prince of *Orange*, and his Majesties Interest, untill such time as these Mushrooms of State by their Ridiculous Tyrannies, had made way for his Majesties Happy Restauration; when (with the guide) they complied with the Current of Affairs as they then stood, Feasting and Entertaining him very Magnificently, and promising all Respects and Honour to the Prince of *Orange*, whereupon his Majesty at his parting, from them, being ready to Embarque for *England*, said to them as followeth;

That he had so much kindness for them, that he would be jealous of them, if they gave a greater part of their Amity to any Prince then to him, seeing he loved them more then all the Princes beside, adding withall these words: *Sirs, Whereas, I leave here in Your hands the Princess my Sister, and the Prince of Orange, Two Persons who are extremely dear to me; I pray You, Sirs, take their interest to heart, and cause them to resent the Effects of the favour in the occasion which the Princess my Sister shall request of You, either for her self, or the Prince her Son; Assuring You that all the Effects of Your Good Will shall be acknowledged of Me, as if I had Received them in my own Person.*

Charles Rex.

This was ordered to be Registered in the Records of the States General, and of the Province of *Holland*; In perpetuum rei memoriam.

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What the Transactions have been betwixt the two Nations since his Majesties Happy Restauration, and concerning the clashing which of late hath hapned, I shall not enlarge my self thereupon; Only, thus much let me tell ye, That our last Gallant Parliament so ill rescented their Injuries and Affronts done to our Nation, that they unanimously Voted; "That all obstructions of Trade should be removed; and particularly that the Injuries and Affronts done us by the *Dutch* should be inquired into, and remedied by all means possible, and that they would stand by his most Excellent Majesty in this inquiry and remedy, with their Lives and Fortunes.

In pursuance of which Resolutions, Sir *George Downing* his Majesties Embassadour to that Nation, had several debates with them about it; The Lord *Van-Gogh* was also sent from them to his Sacred Majesty of Great *Brittain*, who on *July 31. 1664.* Delivered a Memorial unto his Majesty, in which, as also in his Majesties Answer, the principal grounds of the differences betwixt us being contained; I shall therefore give you them both abreviated, so far as they concern our present businesse, wherein the Reader may see, how desirous his Majesty hath been to maintain a firm Amity and Friendship with them, and to avoid (as much as in Honour he can) all Causes, which may conduce to a War betwixt the two Nations: The Sum of the *Dutch* Ambassadors Memorial, was this:

That since it was evident, Vessels of War were preparing on both sides, which if they should go forth and meet at Sea, might by misunderstanding fall foule on each other; it was therefore desired his Majesty would be pleased to keep back his Fleet, as their Lordships offered on their part to do.

That their Lordships were informed, that Captain *Holmes* with the Ships under his Command, had taken divers of their Vessels upon the Coast of *Affrick*, and also made himself Master of *Capo Verde*, and some other Ports belonging

to them, contrary to the Last Treaty; They therefore demand Restitution of the same, and Reparations of the damages suffered thereby.

That their Lordships being each day confirmed, not only of the foresaid Action of Captain *Holmes*, but that he intended a further Prosecution of his Designe, by seizing on all the Coast, expecting a supply of Ships from *England*; That therefore his Majesty would be Intreated to Command the said Captain *Holmes*, and those who were in that Engagement, to restore the foresaid Forts and Vessels, and to repair the damages suffered thereby; As also, by expresse command to prohibit those Ships, which by report, are now ready to set Saile, or which may be fitting for that purpose.

And lastly, considering that those Vessels which come from the United Provinces into the several Streams of this Kingdome, are there stopped under pretence of Persons and Commodities on board, which come from places infected with the Plague, or suspected so to be, to the obstruction of Trade, and prejudice of both Nations; The said Ambassadour therefore insisted, that the same might be remedied, or at least the strictness of those orders mitigated in such measure as should by reason be found convenient, since by the mercy of God, all the Provinces in general, were not infected with the Contagion.

His Majesties Answer was to this Effect.

That concerning the Preparations and Provisions of Vessels of War, it was well known, there was order given in the beginning of the Year, for providing a less Guard of Ships for this Summer, then any Year since his Happy Restauration, believing he might well save that charge, being in so good Intelligence with all his Neighbours. Until the Parliament upon the whole Nations Cry, pressed him to take an extraordinary way to repair the people for the daily injuries they sustained from the *Dutch* by depredations at

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Sea, in other places, as well as in the *East-Indies*, wherein were some circumstances of that presumption, by declaring their Dominion, and inhibiting Commerce against the Law of Nations : To whom his Majesty made no other Answer, but that he doubted not the States of the United Provinces would cause Justice to be done; and to that end, appointed his Minister to make a representation and complaint, for which (considering the nature of the Offences) he expected thanks for them, but contrarily they gave order for the present setting out of a very great Number of Ships of War, no other visible cause being manifest, then to declare to the world how they defied both him and his Parliament : So that it would have been very little to his Honour or Interest, if he likewise had not prepared a considerable Fleet for his Defence, and being thus prepared, it would be a very strange proposition to be kept still within the Ports, and that it would be found by their demeanour, that their instructions were not to injure our Friends, but to defend him and his Subjects from receiving injuries of Enemies.

As therefore he had with an everlasting manifestation of his Affection and Kindness to the United Provinces, concluded the late Treaty, by which many memorable injuries to him and his people, (particularly that of *Amboyna*) were put in Oblivion ; So he had for his part exactly observed every Article, and had no sooner been moved in any particular wherein the Subjects of the United Provinces were grieved, but that speedy order was given for their redress, without putting them to those formalities which are usual in Courts of Justice ; whereas contrarily, when his Minister had made complaints at the *Hague*, notwithstanding the matter of Fact were most notorious, yet was not redress given to any one, and such delays used in all, as was upon the matter a plain denial of Justice, which caused great complaints from his Subjects every day ; Yet for all this, he had not granted one Letter of Mart upon the Subjects of that State.

That

That concerning Captain *Halmes*, he had no Commission to take *Cape Verde*, or any other place belonging to the *Dutch*, or to act any Hostility against them, but what was for the defence of his Subjects, and their Trade in those Parts; and therefore expected his Declaration should have found more credit with them, than Informations of Seamen, who seldom know what they Inform. That upon Captain *Halmes* Arrival, who was expected every day, a due Enquiry should be made, and a just Determination done. That the Ships designed for those Parts at present, had neither Power nor Will to wrong the Subjects of that State. But on the contrary, his Majesty was sorry to hear, not from general Rumour, but pregnant Evidence of his Governour of the Fort of *Cormantine*, that about the end of last *January*, the Commanders of the Ships belonging to the *Dutch West-India Company*, after divers Assaults and Restraints of his Merchant Ships in those Seas, they hired the King of *Fantine* to Assault and Surprize his Cattle of *Cormantine*, and to deliver it to them for the price of Sixty *Bendys*, whereof one half was by them paid down, with further condition that the Natives should enjoy the Plunder of the Castle; To perform which, the said *Dutch* Commanders supplied the King of *Fantine* with a great quantity of Musquets, Powder and Cartages; whereof his Commander having notice, by the assistance of God surprized the same, which perhaps was one of those Acts of Hostility mentioned in the Memorial, no Intelligence coming of any other. Two *Dutch* Men of War came from the *Mina* to *Cape Coast* to attend this Enterprize at the appointed time; and accordingly, the King of *Fantine*, *Feb. 5.* came with 500 Men to have surprized the Castle, but finding himself discovered, was forced to retire with some loss; the next day he advanced again with a Body of 3000 Men, continuing a sharp Fight with the *English* for the space of four hours, but was beat off with great loss, since which he acknowledged the motives and contract aforesaid; The *Dutch* Ships at the same time driving a small *English* Ship under the

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of Captain *Burrows* into his Ship, Part of
his Cargo, Anchored by him, hindered all the Canoes from
coming on board him, and took his Boat and five Men,
which they would not restore, till they had knowledge their
other enterprize was miscarried. This his Majesty doubted
not, they would in manifestation of this perfidious designe
cause Exemplary Justice to be inflicted on the persons guilty
of it; and instead of sending Ships of War to justify those
proceedings (which might produce a War betwixt the Two
Nations) would warn their *West India* Company hereafter
to forbear such Outrages, and not to presume under the stile
of Merchants to Usurp the Prerogative of Princes, and
Assume such a Dominion to themselves, which if they were
Invested with, would not warrant them to inhabit Traffique
and Commerce with their Neighbours, but must incense all
Christian Princes against their Presumption.

That his Majesty was greatly Afflicted for the Visitation
of God upon them, by which means the Commerce of both
Nations was suspended; but that it could not be expected
he should decline from that provident care of his People, in
using all possible means to preserve them from that conta-
gion, which without such restraints could not be; and ho-
ped the goodness of God would shortly put a period to it,
and make the Correspondence as safe and whole some as it
had been.

That He desired their Ambassadour to assure them, that
he was firmly resolved to maintain a firm Amity & Friend-
ship with them, that (by the Blessing of God) a War could
not fall out betwixt them, unless they departed from all
Rules of Justice, and suffered their Subjects to involve them
in a War, to support the wrong they did their Neighbours
against all right, which he hoped their great Wisedomes
would prevent.

By this which hath been said, the Reader may easily con-
jecture how the Affairs stand at present betwixt the two Na-
tions, and with what prudence and sincerity his Majesties
pro-

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proceedings had been towards them. I shall not omit to amplify any further therein; Onely now at last, as a Corollary to the whole, considering the chief Affairs of *Holland* have their dependence upon the Princes of *Orange*: I shall give you a Brief Account and Character of them, from their first investiture into that Principality, unto this present time.

Anno 1475. King *Lewis* of *France* invested *Lewis* of *Chabon* with the Principality of *Orange*; who dying, left his Estate and Government to his Heroick, Active, Successive *William*, whose Magnificent Prowess was so Considerable, that *Lewis* the 11. desired his Alliance, and gave him his own Cousin in Marriage, Esteeming him for a most Magnanimous Person all the dayes of his life.

His Honour and Estate being much Improved, he bequeathed the same to *John Chabon*, a Prince of admirable Valour, whose Puissance *France* dreaded, and whom the Duke of *Burgundy* found a Loving Friend, in whose Service he died, *Anno 1496.*

Philibert Chabon his Nephew, was Heir to his Estate and Authority; a Gallant Souldier, and of a Noble Resolution, who continued a True and Constant Servant to the House of *Austria*, who dying without Issue, the Honour of *Nassau* was interwoven with the Magnificent Glory of the House of *Orange*; *Philiberts* Sister being Married to *Rene Nassau*, whose Son *Henry* is by *Philibert* Adopted for his Heir, *1500.*

This *Henry* as he was Heir to his Estate, so was he to his Virtues, being bred a Souldier from his Cradle, his Blood Ennobling his Name, and his Actions his Blood. He performed many Gallant services for the King of *Spain*, and died before *Luxemburgh*; being said to have left six things behind him of great Consequence to *Spain* and *Flanders*:

1. How to Entrench and Fortifie double.
2. How to retreat safely.
3. How to Embattle the Foot four deep securely.
4. How to bear a charge, and return it home undauntedly.
5. How to tire an Army with often surprizals,

And

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And 4. How to conquer with kindness. *The second*

To whom by his Will and the Peoples Vote Succeeded his Cousin *William*, a Martiall Prince, and who was bred up in the School of *Mary*, under Count *Mansfield*, in the Wars of *Germany*, a Person very Honourable in his Possession in *France*, Noble in *Germany*, and Rich in the *Low-Countries*, a Popular Prince, Wise, Wary, Eloquent of Speech, and Grave in Council, and of a Plausible Carriage and Behaviour, of whom it was questionable whether he were more able in comprehending business, or more wary in managing it. Under this Prince the *Netherlanders* threw off their subjection to the Crown of *Spain*, as we declared to you in the beginning of the History; He was at last basely Murthered by one *Balthazar Gerard*, being shot to Death as he came from Dinner; a most Wise, Constant, Magnanimous Prince, his Motto being, *Mediis tranquillis inundis*.

Prince *Maurice* being of the age of 17 years, succeeded him in his Honours and Estate, he brought the *Spaniards* to a Peace, the *English* to a League, and his own People to a Peaceable submission to his Government; and so died in the bed of Honour.

Count *Henry* of *Nassau* succeeded him, a Great States-Man, but in the midst of his designs he dyed, leaving his Honours and Estate to his Son Prince *William*, that Married the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to our late Martyred Sovereign King *Charles*, who dying in the Prime of his years, left his Honours and Title to his Son *William*, who is now living, a most hopefull Prince, whom *Holland* is jealous of, and hath been uncivill to, considering his Great Ancestours Merit and Service, though we make no doubt, but he will attain by his Deserts, to no less Power and Grandeur, then any of his Renowned Predecessours.

